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tains. They are the result of long effort to secure perfect pictures from the loveliest and grandest places among these snow-capped peaks. This excellent book together with the Canadian governmental and private publications on the neighboring Selkirks afford the literary material needed by the throngs that visit those regions.

The Copper Resources of California. Issued by the California State Mining Bureau under the Direction of Lewis E. Aubury. 366 pp., Maps, Illustrations, Appendix, and Index. W. W. Shannon, Superintendent State Printing, Sacramento, 1908.

This report was first published in 1902. Since then the development of copper mining in California has been very large. The publication has been brought up to date and supplies much information on the development of this industry in the past six years. Practically all the copper prospects and mines are described. The illustrations are good and a number of maps help the text.

What the White Race may learn from the Indian. By George Wharton James. 270 pp. and Illustrations. Forbes & Co., Chicago, 1908. \$1.50.

Well illustrated and interesting, this very readable book still cannot claim much space in a specifically geographical publication. It belongs to a kind of literature that might be termed popular ethnography with an inclination to polemics. It also caters to a tendency of great benevolence towards the Indian. The red man and the white man are constantly confronted and contrasted, and in the course of this process the author finds occasion to tell many interesting facts in the shape of descriptions of Indian customs and also to state a number of truths not complimentary to the white man, but none the less true. The author confines his field of operation to the United States and is careful not to generalize too much. It is evident that not everybody will agree with him, and that even those who in the main support his ideas and opinions will dissent from them on various points; but everybody who takes an interest in the question will be glad to read the book. The work is worthy of commendation in a general way and hence creditable to its author both through its text, general make-up and pictures.

A. F. BANDELIER.

The South Americans. By Albert Hale. 361 pp., with numerous Maps and Illustrations. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, 1907. \$2.50.

This work bears the sub-title which is explanatory, "The story of the South American Republics, their characteristics, progress and tendencies; with special reference to their commercial relations with the United States." It is dedicated to Secretary Elihu Root, the "one great statesman of recent years who has understood the Latin temperament . . ." The author repeatedly implies and positively states his lament that there are so few North Americans who have a just appreciation of their South American neighbors or of the mutual profit to be derived from a more intimate acquaintance, the one with the other. Mr. Hale writes as one who knows his subject from long acquaintance with it. He tells us that he has known South America for twenty-five years through intimate association, extended residence and the experiences of travel. The book does not purport to be an exhaustive study of Latin America. It reads now like a travel narrative, now like a statistical record, social, political, educational, economical. Com-

parisons are frequent, and the ideas thus suggested are elaborated and fully explained.

In the moral sense he finds the Latin American inferior to the "Yankee," which last expression he tells us is a dignified word in both Spanish and Portuguese. In the artistic sense the advantage is with the South American. He has no special word of condemnation for the business methods of the North American save as these methods touch trade relations with the south. Here he finds two great mistakes. "One is the lack of comprehension of what those people require, the other is the unwillingness to persevere in efforts to secure trade." It is clearly the author's intent to make plain that there is wanting a helpful sympathy between north and south.

In the main it is the Atlantic and the Caribbean Sea states which are discussed, and this under the general chapter analysis of Geography, History, Government, the People and their present conditions.

The concluding chapters deal with "The South American Situation," which is an attempt at a summary, and with the "Monroe Doctrine," which the author refers to, with much point, as the political romance of the nineteenth century, for who can give it clear and accurate definition? To the end that honesty and fair dealing may be upheld, it is urged that the position of the United States should be clearly stated.

E. L. STEVENSON.

Wanderings in South America. With Original Instructions for the perfect preservation of Birds, etc. By Charles Waterton. Including a Memoir of the Author by Norman Moore and an Introduction by Charles Livingston Bull. xxvi and 338 pp., Illustrations and Index. Sturgis & Walton Company, New York, 1909. \$2.50.

This reprint of Waterton's book deserves attention. His travels in British Guiana, the north-west of the United States and the Antilles occupied most of his time between 1812 and 1824. His excessive modesty is shown in his preface to the first edition, where he says that his book "has little merit and must make its way through the world as well as it can." The book is, in fact, a classic. Its author was a born naturalist and wrote of nature with love and enthusiasm. The practical instructions as to the method of collecting and preserving specimens, which Waterton gave, have been of great benefit to other wanderers in tropical regions. He tells nothing of personal difficulties and discomforts, gives no information of the guide book kind, but all his pages are filled with his observations of birds and beasts and their environment in the tropical forests.

Zwei Jahre unter den Indianern. Reisen in Nordwest-Brasilien, 1903-1905, von Dr. Theodor Koch-Grünberg. Erster Band. iv and 359 pp., Map from original surveys of the author, 227 Illustrations and 12 Plates. Ernst Wasmuth, Berlin, 1909.

Dr. Koch-Grünberg was the first explorer to visit some of the extreme upper tributaries of the Rio Negro. Accomplished in most phases of geographical work, he has described this unknown region and made the first map of its rivers and of the distribution of its Indian tribes. The publication of the results of his scientific work and of his superb plates illustrating the various tribes has preceded the appearance of the present volume and attention has been called to them in the *Bulletin* (Vol. 38, p. 376; Vol. 39, p. 296; Vol. 40, p. 227; and Vol. 41, p. 706). Altogether, he has published 14 monographs and papers on his fruitful